USEFUL FIBRE PLANTS. INTERESTING FACIS IN A NEW DE-SCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

A Total of 1,018 Species in the World-The Most Valuable Now Were Also the Most Valuable in Ancient Times-Textile Skill in the East-Valuable Fibres Overlooked.

Charles Richards Dodge, special agent of the Department of Agriculture, has just issued a descriptive catalogue of the useful fibre plants of the world, which includes 1,015 species. It is likely to prove a valuable addition to the literature of economic Industries, as no work on this subject so complete has ever been issued by any country. Mr. Dodge's attention was attracted to this line of investigation by the Australian exhibit at the Philadelphia Centennial. which illustrated a series of experiments in economic fibre investigation conducted by Dr. Guilfoyle of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

The importance of fibre plants for commer ctal uses has increased largely as the qualities of unknown plants have been investigated. It is a fact, however, and an interesting one that the most valuable commercial fibres to-day vere the most valuable commercial fibres of an cient times, an illustration of the survival of the fittest. Flax, cotton, hemp, the liliaceous in past ages, and were employed in connection with common animal fibres, as wool, hair, and silk. Mr. Dodge says that It may be conjectured that the rude knotting of the twisted disments of fibre in the form of nets may have suggested the first weaving, and then the substitution of vegetable clothing for the skins of animals.

According to his estalogue, flax has a greater antiquity than any of the other fibres known to-day, for its cultivation goes back to the stone age in Europe. It is known to have been manufactured by the Swiss lake dwellers, a people contemporaneous with the long-extinct nammoth and other great mammals of the quaternary epoch, as specimens of the straw. fibre, and fabrics prepared by them are preserved in museums. At a later period, though still remote by four or five thousand years, the Egyptians cultivated a somewhat different flax that resembled the commercial article of to-day. They were skilled in spinning and wearing flar before the books of Genesis and Exodus were written, and pictures illustrating the culture and manufacture of this textile are carred upon the walls of palaces, temples, and tombs. Egyptian fabrics of linen 4,500 years old ranging from the most delicate tissues to stuff like sail cloth, have been found among the mummy cloths, and as many as 300 yards were sometimes used to enwrap one body. The linens were both white and dyed in colors, yellow, red, and purple, and they were handsomely embroidered. The Phoenicians did much to extend the culture of flax and the art of weaving linen, as their ships ploughed the Atlantic more than 3,000 years ago, and centuries before Christ the Bahylonians were noted for their luxury and the high state of the development of their textile art, flax, cotton, and wool

being manufactured by them.
"Wool," says Mr. Dodge, "was more grown in ancient Greece than flax, though the latter textile was produced in certain favorable dis-

ricts and imported in large quantities for manufacture. There was a distinct linen industry, and the the in the cottage or the palace, if possible, a special room was set apart for the occupation of weaving. In Homeric times not only were mades and ladies of high degree familiar with weaving, but with spinning and embroidery, and the distaff and spindies were often made of lover or ofold. An allowed the commendation of the

it es may be derived from other countries. Raffla, used as agricultural ite bands, comes from Africa.

"The sixal hemp supply is produced in Yucatan, small quantities being produced in Yucatan, small quantities being produced in Cuba and the Bahamas. Manila hemp is a product of the Philippine Islands, cebu hemp being a trade variety. Mauritins or also fibre comes from Africa, and the source of supply of New Zealand flax is indicated by its name. Tampico, or isle, is a Mexican product, and the Bahla and Para piassabas, or base fibres, are collected from Brazilian palms. There are fiber a peculs of the species of the second from the fibres are produced from uncultivated species of Florida palms, while the crin vegetal is derived from an allied palm growing in Algeria. The vegetable hair from Spanish moes is prepared in South Carolina and other Gulf States, while cocoanut fibre comes from the East Incles. Esparto grass is produced in Algeria, spain, and Portugal, and vegetable sponge comes largely from Javan.

"The commercial species that might be parted state or as minurifactures. Such fibrous expectances appear in the form of siraw plait, it is a produced in the form various substances. In this account, however, only the raw fibres are noted.

"The fibres produced in this country in com-

th floor main.

The flores produced in this cruntry in commercial quantily are cotton, hemp, flax, palemette fibre, and regetable hair from Spanish ing his wounds dressed.

largely extended: jute production and the growth of sizal hemp, pineapple, and bowstring hemp are possible. Cans fibre can be produced in large quantities, and there are doubtless other kinds that might form the basis of local fibre industries."

Mr. Dodge's tables show that we imported

RINDRED DISEASES.

other kinds that might form the basis of local fibre industries."

Mr. Dodge's tables show that we imported \$19,000,000 or \$20,000,000 worth of raw fibres last year. Mr. Dodge says that it might be possible to manufacture here twice that amount of fibre, and his investigations have led him to believe that it might easily be possible to produce home-grown fibres to the extent of half of the supply needed in the manufactures that these industries represent. This country imports millions of dollars worth of lute annually, yet some of the plants recognized as native weeds in the United States contain stronger and better fibre. That many of them are capable of producing a good quality of fibre has been known for years, yet they were not utilized. The office of Fibre Investigations of the Department of Agriculture has directed its work mainly toward the development or introduction of those fibres which we do not produce commiscially, but which are capable of cultivation in this country and will add to our duce commercially, but which are capable of cultivation in this country and will add to our national wealth.

GUION BARRIL'S BURGLAR.

Barril Threatened Bim with Blank Cartridges and Was Shot in the Arm.

Blank cartridges are poor ammunition with which to hunt burglars. The burglar may have the other kind. The burglar whom young Guion Barril tackled early yesterday morning in the Barril apartments at 438 Lexington avenue had the latter kind, while the young man's cartridges were all noise and no effect. That is why the burglar got away unburt and why Barril is nursing a wounded arm. One thing the bulletless cartridges did, however, was to frighten the intruder so that he left behind him ooty which he had all ready to take away.

Barril, who is 18 years old, lives on the top floor of the apartment bouse at Lexington avenue and Forty-fifth street with his mother and his uncle, M. J. Guion. About 2 o'clock he was awakened by a noise in the dining room. There was a clinking as of silver, and footsteps. In the top drawer of Barril's bureau was his revolver, loaded with blank cartridges, some of

volver, loaded with blank cartridges, some of which he had been using to fire salutes while on his vacation, from which he has just returned. Taking the revolver, he tiptoed out into the hall and across to the dining room door, which was half open. Through this he saw in the dim light a man bending over the table. The man's back was toward him. Bartil raised his useless revolver, thinking that when the man found himself covered he would give up, and sald:

"What are you doing there!"

In the darkness the burglar probably falled to notice that he was covered by the young man's pistol, or perhaps he didn't care. At any rate he produced a pistol of his own, one with ball cartridges in it, and fired it. The builet struck the young man in the left arm. Jumping back he ran to the har rack and seized a cane, but the burglar, profiting by this opening, ran through the hall out into the outer hallway, slamming the door after him. He ran downstairs to the street. Barril's mother and uncle, who were roused by the shooting, bandage! his arm and sent for an ambulance and the police. The ambulance surgeon said that the builet had not injured the bone and that the wound was not serious. In the dining room the police found a quantile the dining room the police found a quantile the dining room the police found a quantile the time and the police found a quantile the street in the street of the street of the dining room the police found a quantile the time and the them the dining room the police found a quantile the time and the time the street of t

builet had not injured the bone and that the wound was not serious.

In the dining room the police found a quantity of silverware packed in napkins, Evidently the burgiar's work was nearly completed when he made the noise which wakened the young man. A rear window, which could be easily reached from the roof of a warehouse next door, bore marks of a jimmy, and the police think that the burgiar got into the warehouse in some way, and from there entered the flat. Barrion give no adequate description of him. Barrill is employed in the office of M. C. Bouvier, 18 Wall street. He is a grandson of the late William H. Gulon, founder of the steamship line hearing that name.

WILL MAKETHE POLICEMAN SMART.

Streeseman Says Long Arrested Elm Without Any Cause Whatever.

Bicycle Policeman Lang arrested William Streesseman, a driver, on the Boulevard near Seventy-ninth street yesterday and arraigned him in the Yorkville Court. The policeman said the man insisted upon driving on the bicycle path and came near running over several persons on bicycles. He would not take the right side of the road when ordered and resisted

arrest.

"That is all a lie," said the prisoner. "Excuse me, Judge. I'm excited over this, but it makes me mad to see him stand there and lie so. I'm not through with him yet, and will make him smart for his conduct.

He asked to have the examination postponed until he got witnesses to prove that he was quietly driving next to the curbatone when the policeman rode up and arrested him without any cause. He was paroled until to-day. He said he lived at \$35 Teesdale place.

PESSENDEN KEPT THE BONDS. int Didn't Pay for Them on Time, and So Is Arrested for Larcony.

Samuel Fessenden, a real estate operator, 52 years old, residing at 5 East Twenty-seventh street, who had ignored two summonses served on him, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Daniel Messmore of 205 West Twenty fourth street, who charges Fessenden with the largeny of twenty-five debenture bonds of the Cape Cod Ship Capel Company

\$1,500. Measmore sets up a contract dated Jan. 9, 1897, by which Fessenden was to take the bonds for ten dars, when they were to be returned or paid for at the rate of \$60 each. He alleges that they were not returned or paid for, and that the defendant has converted them to his own use. Feasenden wanted time to get an attorney, and was held for examination to-morrow.

THREE LECTURED; ONE SHOT.

The Outcome of the Adventure of Four Brooklyn Boys as Burgiars.

Samuel and George Love and George Patain. three of the four boys who played at burglary in Dr. Cantrell's house, 53 McDonough street. Brooklyn, on Friday night, were arraigned before Justice Kramer in the Gates Avenue Police Court vesterday. The Justice saverely repri-Court yesterday. The Justice severely repri-manded the boys and then allowed them to go. Montague Eadle, the foirth boy, who was acci-dentally shot by one of his companions, will probably not play at burglary again. The bul-let, which lodged in the roof of his mouth, was removed at St. John's Hospital yesterday.

Coroner Nason Requested to Investigate Mrs. Mugford's Beath.

Relatives of Mrs. Mamie H. Mugford, who died at her home, 1583 Pacific street, on Aug. 15, allege that her death was of a suspicious character. She married Henry L. Mugford about a year ago. They quarrelled, and Mrs. Mugford was fined for destroying furniture in the house at 875 Putnam avenue. She then went to live at the Pacific street house. went to live at the Pacific street bouse.

She bequesthed nearly all her property to Arthur Hill, who had been a boarder in her house. None of Mrs. Mugford's relatives were with her when she died. Dr. Herbert A. Russell, who attended her, gave a certificate that death was due to natural causes.

Coroner Nason has summoned the complaining relatives to meet him in his office at Greenpoint this morning.

Asphyslated in Her Sister's House.

Miss Anna Redzeweck, 29 years old, who lived at 285 East Thirty-first street, visited her sister, Mrs. J. Eckelkamp of Newkirk avenue, Flatbush, a few days ago and remained until Friday evening, when she was found in her room unconscious from the inhalation of gas. The gas was turned on full. She was removed to Seney Hospital, and her condition was said to be criti-

Hospital, and her condition was said to be criti-cal last night.

Dr. Thomas Hegeman was summoned. He spent several hours in trying to bring the girl to consciousness. He then had her removed to Sency Hospital. She remained unconscious all through yesterday, and was in a most critical condition last night. Mrs. Eckelkamp said she helieved Anna turned on the gus accidentally. The girl is 29 years old, and came from Austria.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn yesterday appointed as assessors Benjamin W. Wilson of the Nineteenth ward, Howard Patterson of the Twenty-fifth ward, Frank M. Thorburn of the Twenty-third ward, and Clinton De Witt of the Twenty-first ward. The first three are Republicans, while Mr. De Witt, who is a son of William C. De Witt, one of the Greater New York Commission, is a Democrat. The Board of As-sessors now consists of sixteen Republicans and one Democrat. The men appointed yesterday will serve until Jan. 1 next. The salary is \$3,500 a year. Under the Greater New York charter thirteen assessors will be app deputies for the borough of Brooklyn.

Drunken Laborer Stabe a Man. Michael McNulty, 23 years old, of 595 East 136th street, a clerk in the Olympic Theatre, was stabled in the left arm shoulder, and elbow last evening by George Koeber, 22 years old, a evening by brouge keeper, as years out, a frunken laborer who ran amuck at Third av-enue and 188.h street last evening. Detectives Nash and brevy of the Central Office saw the association of the Central Office saw the association of the Central Office saw the detectives and cut Nash sightly. They suc-ceeded in locking Koeber up in the East 126th street station. McNuity went home after hav-ing his wounds uressed.

Secial and Physical Conditions of Afre-Americans in the Large Cities-Unique Investigations in Three Directions-Causes of the High Brath Rate in the Southern States.

SAG HARBOR, Aug. 28 .- As it has been planned of late years, the Federal census should be an invariable guide concerning the national population, its physical condition, wealth, and the like; but, on the contrary, for the last three decennial periods, among the most important in the national growth, its untrustworthiness has been a notorious scandal. This is especially true in the matter of population, the one thing above all others in which it should be as accurate as lavish expenditure and painstaking industry could make it. The last census is hopelessly inaccurate in the matter of a correct enumeration of the population. While it gives something like 7,000,000 Afro-Americans, the opinion is that the number is nearer 10,000,000. We were quite in ismorance of how these 7,000,000 Afro-Americans live, what they do, their health conditions, and the like, until very recently. There was much wild speculation but no trustworthy data upon which to base conclusions. This is no longer true. The experiment stations of the United States Department of Agriculture are informing us in bulletins, regularly issued, of the kind, quality, and amount of food Afro-Americans consume in the rural districts of the South; the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore has had investigated their farm holdings and mortgage indebtedness; the Atlanta University is conducting a systematic investigation into their social and physical condition in the cities, and the Hampton and Tuekegee conferences, held annually, throw a flood of light on the subject by giving the farmers themselves an opportunity to testify as to their condition and prospects. The Federal Department of Labor is also taking a hand in the matter, and has issued several helpful bulletins. With all these agents actively at work gath-

ering the facts and putting them into handy reference form, we shall soon know vastly more about the Afro-Americans of the Southern cities and roral districts than we do about the white population of the same section; indeed, that is almost the case now. A thorough investigation into the condition and habits of the poor whites of the South is absolutely essential to a proper understanding of the condition of the blacks. The conditions of the two are interdependent. It The conditions of the the one without dealing is difficult to deal with the one without dealing is difficult to deal with the one without dealing is difficult to deal with the one without dealing with the other. It is very generally and erroneously believed that the poor whites are able to look out for themselves, and need no sort of outside consideration. They think this way themselves, if they ever think at all. However, they need as much outside attention, in the main, as their black neighbors in misfortune do. Atlanta University has issued a pamphiet embodying the proceedings of the second conference for the study of problems concerning negrocity life, desiing especially with the social and physical condition of negroes in cities. The

ence for the study of problems concerning negrocity life, desling especially with the social and
physical condition of negroes in cities. The
statistics gathered in this publication and the
opinions and conclusions advanced have the
merit of having been gathered and put forward
by Afro-American graducted of Atlanta University and other Afro-American schools of
higher learning. The nature, scope, and thoroughness with which the work was performed
are worthy of notice here.

Butler R. Wilson, a Hoston lawyer, who gathered the statistics for Cambridge, Mass., makes
a general summary of the investigations, and
states their purpose as follows: (1) To obtain
accurate information without regard to
cherished theories or race pride; (2) to make the
inquiry practical and helpful, and not merely
for scientific results; (3) to induce the people to
apply the remedies that they have in their own
hands for the evils which are found to exist
and which retard their progress. As to the results of the investigation, Mr. Wilson says:

"The present investigation is the result of the
joint efforts of graduates of Atlanta University,
Fisk, Berea, Lincoln, Spelman, Howard, Meharry and other institutions for the higher education of the negroes. The conclusions which
these men and women have reached, as a result
of their investigations, are, in some respects,
most surprising, especially their conclusions as cation of the hegroes. The conclusions which these men and women have reached, as a result of their investigations, are, in some respects, most surprising, especially their conclusions as to the effect of environment and economic conditions upon the vital energies of the race. These conclusions were, in substance, that the excessive mortality of their people cannot be attributed in any large degree to unfavorable conditions of environment, but must be chiefly attributed to the ignorance of the masses of the people and their disregard of the laws of health and morality. The significance of this conclusion is tersely expressed by one of the writers, who says: 'This last fact, that the excessive death rate of the colored people does not arise from diseases due to environment, is of vast importance. If pror houses unhealthy localities, bad sewerage, and defective number in the reach ment, is of vast importance. If poor houses, unhealthy localities, bad sewerage, and defective plumbing were responsible for their high death rate there would be no hope of reducing the death rate until either the colored people became wealthy, or philanthropic persons erected sanitary houses or municipalities made appropriations to remove those conditions. But since the excessive death rate is not due to these causes there is reason for the belief that it may be reduced without regard to the present economic condition of the colored people. The result of the present investigation has been, on the whole, distinctly encouraging. In the opinion of the committee having the investigation in charge the negro has nothing to fear from a most rigid and searching investigation into his physical distinctly encouraging. In the spinion in charge committee having the investigation in charge the negro has nothing to fear from a most rigid and searching investigation has his physical and social condition, but such an investigation can be made most helpful and valuable."

The negro may have nothing to fear from such an investigation, but he certainly has much to fear from the death rate and the diseases producing it, upon which Mr. Wilson and his co-workers base their encouraging conclusions. It fell to L. M. Hersnaw of Washington to collate and analyze the vital statistics of Atlanta, Baltimore, Charleston, Memphis, and Richmond, Just why Mr. Hershaw passed Washington by does not appear, since it is not cross that the vital statistics of the flistrict of Colombia disclose a condition of affairs, so far as Afro-Americans are concerned, in which there is not a glimmer of encouragement. Mr. Hershaw finis that in the five cities covered by his investigations, the excessive mortality of Afro-Americans was due to pulmonary, scrofulous, and infantile diseases, and other aliments that hitch themselves upon the constitution by transmission and are hardest and longest of eradication, under the most favorable economicant sanitary conditions, such as the masses of Americans do not enjoy in any of the large cities in any section of the country, and especially in the Southern States, where the great bulk of them reside. Mr. Hershaw says that these principal causes of excessive mortality are identical in all the large cities, he therefore makes the following table for Charleston, Memphia, and Richmond, combined, and gives the average death rate per 10,000 for a period of fifteen years, from 1881 to 1895:

Per Cent. | Consumption and pneu | White | Colored | Col Afro-American race is shown by the following tables, showing the death rate per 10,000 for the five cities under consideration:

C	ATLANTA.		
	1882-8. White, 1886-90 16.83 1891-93 16.84	Octored, 30.90 45.89 43.49	Per Cent. Expens of Colored. 172 +3 143.65 158.50
	BALTIMORE.		
	1886	58.65 55.49 46.93 49.41	128.65 149.80 181.60 145.59
	CHARLES	TON.	
	1881-84 27.52 1885-99 20.05 1890-94 17.71	79.20 65.05 57.66	142.55 239.55 220.58
	MEMPH	IS.	
,	1882-85	65,35 50 70 87,75	90,80 107.04 187.01
	RICHMO	ND.	
	1881-85	54.93 41.63	114.89 95.79

12.54 34.74 87.35 Mr. Hershaw, in commenting on these tables, says: "It is to be seen that in all of the cities the death rate for consumption is high among the colored people, the lowest rate being 34.74 per 10.000, in Richmend, and the highest 72.20. the colored people, the lowest rate being 34.71 per 10.000, in Richmend, and the highest 72.20 in Clusteston. The greatest disparity between the white and the colored death rate for this cause is also in Charleston, where the excess per cent, of the colored is as high as 239.5. The important fact must not be lost sight of that the death rate from this cause has constantly decreased in all of the sittles excent Charleston, and in Charleston the death rate for the period 1881-81. There is reason, however, for great concern and anxiety as to the excessive prevalence of this disease among the colored people. Unless checked and reduced to a normal state it may, in the course of years, be a deciding factor in the ultimate fate of the race. The prevalence of tubercular and scroftlous diseases, consumption, errofula, and leprony, has caused the weaker races of the earth to succeimb before the rising tide of Christian civilization.

Prof. Eugene Harris of Fisk University brings out the interesting fact in his paper on "The Physical Condition of the Race" that the death rate among the blacks of Charleston, as shown by the vital statistics kept by that city, before the war from tuberculous was much lower than

that of the whites, which would seem to indi-cate that the masses of the blacks lived under bet-ter sanitary conditions and had better food and ciothing and medical attention as slaves than they have been able to have as free men by their own industry and forethought. The struggle for existence has been an ever increasing one of intense difficulty, and is grow-ing more so every day. The tendency to crowd into the cities of the South, whose slums are greater death breeders than those of the cities of the North and West, because of the chard, cheeriess, and altogether forbidding rural conditions, while it is to be deplored, is steadily on the increase, and cannot well be checked by any less awful power than consumption, which lurks in the dark, damp, and filthy back streets, and soon grappies the half-clothed and half-starved black man, is norant of the laws of health, and too poor to observe them if he knew about them. about them.

The race is not dying out, but it cannot stand any increase in the death rate among its adult and infant population. That consumption has become its worst enemy, and one which must be overcome, needs no further emphasis.

WAS THIS MAN MURDERED?

Bullet Wounds in Bath Bands.

T. THOMAS FORTUNE.

The body of an unrecognized man, who the police believe was murdered, floated ashore just below the Government reservation at Fort Hamilton vesterday morning. There were two bullet holes in the right hand and a gunahot wound through the left hand at the base of the thumb. There was also a wound near the right side of the mouth, which looked as though it had been made by a bullet. About the neck piece of whipcord was tied, as if an attempt had been made to strangle the man after he had been shot.

The body was found by John Cox, a boatman who lives at Eighty-sixth street and Tenth avenue. He noticed the whipcord around the neck and started immediately for the Fort Hamilton police station on Eighty sixth street, where he informed Capt. Discroll of his discovery. Ser-geant Evans, Detective Taylor, and two patrol-men immediately drove down to the beach in

geant Evans, Detective Taylor, and two patrolmen immediately drove down to the beach in
the patrol waron.

The body is that of a man about 45 years
old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighing
about 190 pounds. The face was clean shaven
and the hair black and coarse. The body,
which had evidently been in the water about
ten days, was clad in a black diagonal coat and
vest, light striped trousers, white shirt, turneddown collar, a black crocheted tie, Congress
gaiters, cheap white cotton underwear nearly
new, and brown woollen socks. In the pockets
were found a black leather pocket-book containing 60 cents, a brass chain with a small
key attached, and a pocket comb in a leather
case. In one of the pockets of the coat Sergeant Evans found several small pieces of paper
on which there was some writing. They were
dried and put together. As near as could be
deciphered the writing read: "Mrs. Julia
Freiz, care of Andrew Boland & Co., New
ilaren, Conn."

In the trousers pocekt there was a clipping
from a German newspaper bearing the date
Aug. 14, but the water had blurred the print
so badly that it was impossible to make out the
text of the article.

Coroner Coombs was notified, and he tele-

text of the article Corone Coombs was notified, and he tele-phoned to Undertaker Edward Havron, the Coney Island Morgue keeper, telling him to re-move the body. When the body was stripped at the morgue the builet wounds were found.

A WARRANT FOR CROZER'S ARREST. Directors of the Wrecked Trenton Lean Com-

paules May Also Be Arrested. TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 29 .- A warrant was sworn out yesterday against Peter W. Crozer, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Mercer and Mechanics' mutual loan associations, who is accused of being short \$89,740 in his accounts with the associations. Crozer was said to be at his summer residence at Belmar, and Constable Dolton went down to Belmar to make the arrest. He was unable to find Crozer, but Crozer's son promised that his father would surrender him-

He was unable to find Crozer, but Crozer's son promised that his father would surrender himself in Trenton to-day.

The son made inquiries about the amount of ball that would be required, and started out to arrange for it. Crozer did not come to Trenton to-day, and this afternoon Justice of the Peace Dolan, who issued the warrant, sent Constable Dolton back to Belmer to arrest Crozer. Nothing had been heard from Polton at 10 o'clock to-night, and as there is no train up to Trenton until to-morrow evening Crozer will not be brought here until them.

This afternoon warrants were prepared against some of the directors of the two associations

some of the directors of the two associations charging conspiracy. Later the action was reconsidered, and the warrants were not served. Lawyers are now considering this phase of the case, and some of the directors may be arrested on Monday.

COUNTERPEITS IN CLEVELAND. That City and Many of the Surrounding Towns

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 28.—Cleveland is flooded with counterfeit "Windom twos." The suburhan towns also report many of the counterfeits in circulation. Secret Service Officer Webb and Deputy Marshal Young have been unable to trace them to the persons issuing them. The authorities believe that they were unloaded by a gang which started at Derroit and is working eastward. The counterfeits are sold in large quantities to men who buy it on speculation. The local officials have found one of the

on Monday.

with having forged too name of Mrs. Calvert to numerous orders on houses where she kept an account, and having thus obtained about \$150 worth of guois. Mrs. Calvert first learned of the swindle when the bills came in, when she wrote to the stores that the butler had not been in her employ since April, 1896. In Jefferson Market Court, where he was arraigned, he was held for examination until Mrs. Calvert cap ap-pear against him.

The Executive Board of the Commercial

Travellers' National League held a meeting last | on George Vreeland's truck farm in Danforin night at the Ashland House. The plans were avenue, Jersey City, called at the Ocean avenight at the Ashiand Rouse. The plans were perfected for the forthcoming national convention of commercial travellers, which will be held in Haffalo an Oct. 13 and 14. The meeting was called principally to device means looking to the repeal of the Anti-Scalpers law, which soon goes into offset. Senator Jacob Cantor has promised to aid the commercial men in having the law reheated. the law repealed.

The Drummers' National Convention.

Tried to Stab His Mother.

Thomas Schilling, 20 years old, picked up a knife yesterday morning at his home at 403 East Twenty-second street and tried to stab his | \$5 each. mother. She secured a warrant for his arrest, and when he was taken to the Yorkville Court he said there were little birds inside his head singing, and this noise disturbed him. Magistrant Crane committed him to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity.

A Priest Overcome by the Heat. The Rev. Father Edward L Holden of Eightleth street and Park avenue was prostrated by the heat at Forty-second street and Madison avenue yesternlay morning. He was taken to Believue Hospital, where he recovered.

the two profits that otherwise would go to the jobber and retailer. Our immense trade commends this method to y ou more than all we can say through this or any other medium. Proud are we that those who bought the first c arpets we made are counted among our customers to-day. We own our mills, therefore our expenses are very light, and it is a pleasure for us to give what we believe to be t he best carpet, adding the small margin of profit neces sary to cover expenses incurr ed outside mill cost. We

will therefore offer until sold:

who prefer them: Moquettes at 771gc.

distributing all carpets made in our mills direct to the con sumer, thus giving our friends make only such grades as our long, practical experience has taught are the most durable. Before adding the extra prices necessary on account of the new tariff law, our Body Floated Ashore at Fore Hamilton with mills deem it wise to close o ut several thousand pieces of goods now on hand, and we

> Best quality Royal Wiltons now at \$1.25. New tariff price will be
> Three-shoot Worsted Velvets n ow at 75c to 95c. New tariff price will be \$1.00 to \$1.50
> Body Brussels now at 75c and 35c. New tariff price will be \$1.00 and \$1.25
> Tapestry Brussels now at 45c to 65c. New tariff price will be \$5c to 90c. Carpets we do not man ufacture, but carry in stock for the convenience of those

Axminsters at \$5c. Ingrains, Oilclot hs, Rugs, &c., at correspondi ngly low prices. We vary much prefer our trade wo uid compare prices before calling on us, that they may become thoroughly convinced of the exceptional values we o fier them.

DOBSON, 2 East 14th St., N. Y.

About Carpets Com nearer the be adopt of the policy years ago of

Savonneries at \$1.10.

(809-811 Chestnut St., Phila.)

AS MANY HORSESHOES AS EVER.

New Work Found Apparently for the Horses

Displaced in Recent Years.

An extensive dealer in horseshoeing supplies

said that he did not believe the aggregate sale

of horseshoes in this country was now any less

than it had been, though it had not increased with the growth of the population. The horses put out of use in the livery business by the introduction of the bicycle and those displaced by other power on street car lines had not been de-

other power on street car lines had not been de-stroyed, but put to other uses. Probably fewer horses were bred now, but as indicated by the sale of horseshoes, the number in actual use had not declined.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The competition for the Histon Trophy and the In-

terstate Trophy occurs at Sea Girt next week. A team

from the New York National Guard will compete

popents of the New Yorkers will be the team from

Georgia which won the interstate Trophy last year with the second best score ever made in the

match, and the team from the District of Columbia

the substitutes, there are sixteen men on the New

York State team. Of these the Twelfth Regiment furnishes six men; the Seventh, four; the Twenty-

third, three, the Twenty-second, two, and the Seventy-

Company F. Thirteenth Regiment, will hold a

"stag" at the armory on the evening of Sept. 7. Pri-

vates George Budelman and H. S. Paimer of that

company have been promoted corporals. In Company A Capt. Dressel has made the following appointments: Quartermaster-Sergeant, C. T. Graham; Sergeants, A.

G. White and C. G. Vickers; Corporals, W. N. George,

inspector-General Hoffman is making inspections of

State property with a view to condemning such as is

unserviceable. He will visit the Fourteenth Begi-

Assistant Paymaster Robert W. Candaler of the

Pirst Naval Battalion is to be promoted Paymaster in place of John G. Agar, who has been appointed a

The Second Naval Battalion has secured a medical

officer in the person of Assistant Surgeon William M. Belcher of the Forty-seventh Regiment, who will ob-

Col. Chauncey of the Eighth Regiment is the first

nent squad organization. He abnounces that compa-nies will be formed in at least six squads, and dis-

grams (on the proper forms) will be displayed in the

respective company rooms showing the position of

every man in the company at formation. These dia-

grams will be kept continuously corrected. Upon en-listment a recruit will be assigned to a squad in which

a vacancy exists, and thereafter will not be moved to

another equal. Each section and equal leader will be

held strictly responsible for the condition of the men and lookers in his section or squad. Lieut, Edward T.

Denuelly has been detailed instructor of the regi-

An election for a First Lieutenant in Company G. Sixty-ninth Regiment, will be held at the armory to-

Company H. Seventy-first Regiment, has decided to

hold an afternoon and evening outing at Grand View

Park, Long Island Sound, on Saturday, Sept. 11. The steamer Blackbird has been chartered and will leave Pier 13, North Biver, at 1 o'clock P. M., and the pier

foot of East Thirty first street at 2 o'clock. The re-

turn trip will be made in the moonlight at 9 o'clock.

revolver practice at Fort Wendel, 194th street and

Amsterdam avenue, next Saturday. The State makes no allowance for the practice of the batterymen as

Creedmoor, so the men arrange it themselves at their

mmanding officer to issue orders for the coming drill season. He will have a new system of perma-

W. H. Ebbetts, and W. Holland.

member of Capt. Miller's staff.

ment to-morrow night.

tain a transfer.

mental recruit class.

morrow night.

FIVE DAYS TO SHOOT MOOSE.

Front Sport Expected by Hunters in the Minnesota Woods This Fall.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 28.-Minnesota woods and waters will furnish this fall the best hunt- 000,000 the increased revenue to American ing in years if the reports from the State's farmers from the enhanced price of wheat. This deputy game wardens are not at fault. For cereal last crossed the dollar line in 1891, and one thing there will be a chance to get shots at | since then the grade of prices has been between the king of the deer tribe, the moose, for there 48 and 94 cents, the difference being represented are to be five days of open season for moose and caribou in Minnesota this November. It of wheat. An estimate which was put forth a will be the first time in many years that these great animals could be shot lawfully and car-

been so thorough that poaching has been very loads of game and game fish were shipped out nents at all. The Indians of the fifteen reservations in the State have also been kept under by the watchfulness of Chief Warden Fulleran idea that they were above law when it came to a question of posching, and they have won in the courts so often that it has been the hard-

Indian reservation, but this year none has been shipped. The State has now at work, chiefy in the chicken districts, 100 deputy wardens, and there is very little chicken shooting. The season opens next month, and the reports are that the birds are more plentiful and bigger than in years. The season has been eminently favorable for them, high water came early, and the not drown out their nests, as it sometimes happens, and the young birds are large and strong. As to fish, there has not been a barrel shipped out of the State this season where there

the hot drown out their nests, as it sometimes happens, and the young birds are large and strong. As to fish, there has not been a barrel shipped out of the State this season where there were twenty last year, and the absolute prohibition of sales of bass in the markets of the State has been rightly enforced. It has been an impossibility for any one not a fisherman or the friend of a disherman to have bass on his table in Minnesota this year.

Moose are so thick in the northern part of the State that any man who can hit the walls of a barn from the inside obtain not to have any difficulty in getting one, if he does not have buck fever in a most a gravited form. Settlers in the vicinity of Grand Hapds, on the upper Mississiph, say that moose have been a source of great aumoyance and trouble to them this year, by getting into and breaking down and eating their crope, and many a case is reported where settlers have been object to principle to

be sucking estward. The counterfeits are sold in large quantities to men who buy it on specularly the counterfeits are sold in large quantities to men who buy it on specularly the counterfeits before warned that they were indefense. The burks here accepted many of the counterfeits before warned that they were not genuine. The burks here accepted many of the counterfeits before warned that they were not genuine. The burks here accepted many of the counterfeits before warned that they were not genuine. The burks here accepted many of the many of the limit of the them to make the present company as 4.77 West Fiftrenth street, fell many as 4.67 Wes

WAS TURNED BRUNG OUT OF HIS BED. Weath Then Gillen and Ferguson Turned In Themscives and Took a Nap.

Albert Bruno, 60 years old, who is employed nue police station early reserving morning and reported that two men had robbed him of his reported that two men had robbed him of his bed. Bruno said that his men got into his room the agh a wintow the blief him out of his bed, and toos powers on of it the medge.

A non-cuma went to the house and found the introders sceping somethy in Bruno's lest. They were arrested. At the police station they said they were Patrick Gillen, 60 years old, of 40 Pantrapo avenue, and John Ferguson. 15 years old, of 52 Pantrapo avenue. They were unable to give an excute for turning Bruno out of the bed. Police Justice Nevin fined them \$5 each.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 28.-Bass fishing is reported very fine in Connecticut rivers and several big fish have been taken lately. Theoseveral big fish have been taken lately. Theo-dore Miller, the veteran bass fisherman of Stam-ford, halled those weighing twenty-four pounds, an theorge Brush saught one almost as large at the month of the Manus River. Sid Victory Ed. Van Densen, and Ned Victory of Ansonia caught seven has base in the Housatonic River. All kinds of fish seem to be running in unusually large schools in the Sound this year. THE WHEAT STATES.

Those That Will Reap Renefits from Bollar Wheat.

Statisticians have been estimating at \$200, to some extent, of course, by the various grades year ago by a Government authority gave the value of the wheat crop of the United States last year as \$250,000,000, and when the fact is The work of the State Game Commission has taken into consideration that many of the farmmuch reduced, and where in years past car- creased prices became current, and that No. 2 wheat was sold last year for 94 cents, it is exall summer to the markets of Chicago and New | tremely doubtful whether the gain to the farm-York there have been this year almost no ship- ers, over what they received for their wheat last year, compared with what they are receiving this year, is more than \$100,000,000; but such as the gain is, be it \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,ton and his associates. The Indians have had | 000, it comes most opportunely to the farmers of

the United States. Wheat is one of the big crops of the United States, and has bounded ahead with great rapidest kind of work to bring them to a more mod- ity as the agricultural interests of the United erate view of their rights. As their reserva- States have developed. In 1850 there was a tions are scattered through the State and are in wheat crop of 100,000,000 bushels, in 1860 a criminate slaughter by them has been worse than any amount of poaching by whites. The Indians have shot deer by many thousands every year for the hides alone and left the flesh to rot in the woods. They have depicted the Minnesota preserves at a tremendous rate, but this has all been stopped this summer and very little Indian shooting is now going on.

The same is true of other game. Last year more than 100,000 partridges were shipped in two months from the little station of Tower on the Vermillon from range, where there is an Indian reservation, but this year none has been shipped. The State has now at work, chiefly in the chicken districts, 100 deputy wardens, and there is very juriposes. the midst of its finest game preserves indis- crop of 175,000,000 bushels, in 1870 one of 290,-

the others being by comparison insignificant, at least for export purposes.

In the United States the wheat States are those of the Northwest, and first among them, in an ordinary year, with an average product of 65,000,000 bushels, is Minnesota. Then comes North Dakota, adjacent, with a product of 69,000,000, and South Dakota with 30,000,000, and of Nebraska, 16,000,000. These are the group of wheat States, but they are not the only ones. California producing in ordinary years wheat to the amount of 40,000,000 bushels, and Ohio having an average crop of 35,000,000. Wisconsin, which adjoins Minnesota, produces, relatively very little wheat, but Michigan has, when the farming conditions are good, a large yield. Oregon has been increasing its wheat acrease considerably. Among the wheat States of the East, Pennsylvania stands first, with an average crop of 20,000,000 bushels. first, with an average crop of 20,000,000 bushels, Marviant following with 8,000,000, and New York with 7,000,000. There is comparatively little wheat raised in New England, and scarcely any in the Guif States, Missouri is a large wheat-growing State, exceeding either Indiana or Illinois, but Arkansas, south of it, yields very little wheat.

BUNCHED ONIONS.

Practically No Longer Sold Here, but Exported

in Large Quantities. Onions were formerly very commonly sold in strings or bunches as well as in bulk. The onions were tied by a turn of twine around their stems to bunches of straw. In bunching onions the largest were placed at the bottom, and they were graduated in size up to the very small ones at the top, making a slender cone of onions, with the straw, to which they were tied, projecting above the top, serving as a handle for the bunch. The onions were usually nicely graded and bunched trimly. Forty years and more ago onlons put up in this manner were a common sight in the grocery stores. Now they own expense. are rarely seen hereabouts in that form, and | The following named members of the Second Signal

almost without exception are sold loose. Onlons are still bunched in large quantities for export. In accordance with the prescribed conditions, viz. American onions are exported to all the Span- | that all men reading a test message of one hunish American countries, the West Indies, dred characters, sent by wand, in three min-Mexico, and South America, and about half the utes and fifteen seconds without making more onions exported go out in bunches packed rather loosely in barrels and crates. One New York firm exporting potatoes, onlons, apples, garlle, and so on, ships hourireds of thousants of bunches of onlons packed in this manner anirm exporting potatoes onions apples, garlic, and so on, ships hundreds of thousands of bunches of onions packed in this manner annually, besides thousands of barrels and crates of loses enions. The modern bunch is not made so long as the old-time bunchs, and it contains fewer onions, but it is put up in the same symmetrical manner, and with the wises of straw rising above the top. Runch onions as now put up run a pound and a half to two pounds and a quarter to the bunch. The onions bunched are mostly red, which are preferred in the countries to which they are exported.

Bunch onions are now raised largely on Long Island, and a great many are raised also in Rhode Island and in Connecticut. Care is taken in selecting them to preserve the stem, by which the onion is bound to the straw. The bunching is usually done on the farms where the onions are raised, but sometimes the supply of bunching onions is not equal to the drmand, and it is then supplemented from other stock and the bunchers are brought to the city and the onions bunched here. The work is done entirely by hand. An expert buncher can put up from 100 to 500 bunches a day.

There is reason in the bunching. Onions keep better put up in that form and can be handled better. There have been other changes in the onion raising. A good part of the valuable land there that had been devoted to onions has now been given over to the cultivation of tobacco, and the onion scentre has departed from Weathersfield. Orange county in this State is now the greatest onion producing section.

SHE LOFED AND LOST.

SHE LOVED AND LOST.

Mrs. Maurer Gave Her Savings and the Beed to Her Husband's Grave to Gures.

Jacques Gures, 27 years old, a cook, who says he lives in Hoboken and has been in this country six months, was arrested last evening by Policeman Leazenbee of the West Thirtieth street station on complaint of Mrs. Madeline Maurer, 50 years old, of 137 West Twenty-eighth street, a widow, who said that on livings eighth street, a widow, who said that on liures promising to marry her she drew \$30, all her savings, out of the bank and cave them to him, with the dead to her hisband's grava, tures did not ancear on the night set for the wedding, and last night the widow saw him onler a restaurant at 184 West Twenty-eighth street, and told Leazunles.

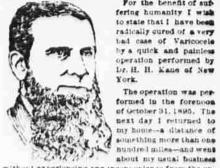
When tures saw the witow and policeman enter the restaurant he ran through to the yard, skipped over a fence, and hid in a cellar of an adjoining house. He was caught and locked up, lie denied that he had promised to marry the widow.

A Kloudike Outfit. "Klondike Mining Outfit," reads a card on a kit displayed in the window of a downtown

than one error, are reckoned very accurate; Private R. W. Farle, 1 year qualified; Private J. R. Smith, 5; Corporal C. T. Fowler, 4; Private A. T. Willis, 5; Sergeant V. E. B. Puller, 5; Capt. P. T. Leigh, 10; First Lieut, C. B. Baldwin, 9; Private J. W. Campbell, S. Corporal L. S. Quimby, S. First Sergeaut H. C. Baldwin, S. Corporal E. Bigelow, Jr., 5; Corporal L. W. T. Coleman, 8; Private L. B. Hasbrouck, 1, Private J. T. R. Mearns, 5; vate F. S. Cortis, 5; Private G. W. Corporal P. A. Brock, S; Sergeant William Reed, 6; Private R. M. Byers, 1; Corporal J. O. Sage, 4; Private Austin Norris, 1: Private W. B. Leverich, 5; Private Robert Kingman, 1: Private R. H. Walbridge 4. Private B. M. Briggs, Jr., S. Quartermaster Sergeans B. W. Blauvelt, 5. Private L. R. Woters, I. Private B. D. Atwater, Jr., 4.) Private F. W. Smith, I. Ser-geant William Jarvie, Jr., 5. Private J. T. Macdonald, Victorporal A. M. Boucher, 5. Private D. Malcolm, Jr., 2. Corporal H. S. Congdon, 5.

VARICOCELE

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For the benefit of suffering humanity I wish to state that I have been radically cured of a very test case of Varicocels by a quick and painless Dr. H. H. Kane of New

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